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## AUSTIN.

**The Senate Discusses the Penitentiary Leases, and Ratifies them by a Good Majority.**

**Dead Lock in the House on the Railroad Bill Concerning an Amendment on Tariffs.**

**The Appropriation Bill Discussed by the House in Committee of the Whole.**

**Governor Ireland Rebukes an Imperfect Committee—Other Legislative Notes.**

**Senate.**

Austin, March 7.—Mr. Stratton introduced a bill to provide for the creation and construction of ship channels and canals, wharves and bulkheads in this state.

The pending business being the lease of the penitentiaries, it was laid before the senate.

Mr. Martin said he came to Austin pre-disposed to favor the lease as it had been made by gentlemen who he honored, but upon hearing it discussed he had changed his mind and now opposed it even if a proper lease had been made. He argued that it could not be approved or rejected by a concurrent resolution. He further contended that under the law the lease must be accepted as a whole or rejected as a whole and insisted that it could not be modified or its provisions changed. The law made it the duty of the governor to make the lease and yet the senate is engaged in preparing one for the acceptance or rejection of the lessees. We are seeking the very thing we blame the board for doing in making a lease without first due notice. I shall oppose it as amended.

Mr. Johnson of Shelby county differed from the senator, and insisted that the adoption or rejection of the lease must be by a concurrent resolution as the governor had already acted on it.

Mr. Matlock concurred and said the lease as amended was in his opinion the best the state could do. To resume would necessitate the levy of an additional tax of \$500,000, and from the remarks of the opponents of the lease it would increase rather than decrease the number of outside convicts.

Mr. Evans contended for the ratification as the best for the state as she was in no condition to resume, a thing that would increase taxation and run the state into debt.

Mr. Gibbs in an able argument again opposed the lease contending that the state could place the convicts within the walls and make the same profit that the lessees do. He insisted that an additional tax would be necessary and that no deficiencies would have to be provided for as feared by some senators.

Mr. Harris moved the previous question on Mr. Davis' amendment, that the state may resume control of the convicts at any time and annul the lease. Seconded and the main question ordered.

The question recurring on the adoption of the amendment, it was lost.

Mr. Gooch offered to amend by providing that the lessees shall accept of each of the amendments and the whole lease as modified.

Mr. Davis offered to amend the amendment by striking out thirty days, and insert ten days within which the lessees shall signify their acceptances. Lost.

Mr. Johnson, of Shelby, moved the previous question on Mr. Gooch's amendment, and the resolution was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Gooch's amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended ratifying the lease passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Buchanan, Cooper, Evans, Fleming, Getzendaner, Houston, Johnson, of Collins; Johnson, of Shelby; Jones, Kleberg, Matlock, Patton, Peacock, Perry, Pfeiffer, Pope.—Sixteen.

Nays—Messrs. Chesley, Collins, Davis, Farran, Fowler, Gibbs, Gooch, Harris, King, Martin, Randolph, Shannon, Statton, Ferrell, Traylor.—Fifteen.

Mr. Harris called up the house bill to re-organize the fifth, seventh and thirty-fifth judicial districts and to change the time of holding courts in the counties of Van Housen, San Augustine, Sabine and Nacogdoches.

An amendment carrying Coleman county from the twelfth to the seventeenth district was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Gibbs called up the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain property in the city of Dallas. Passed.

Mr. Patton introduced a resolution instructing the attorney-general to institute suit against the Houston & Texas Central railroad for money due to the school fund from the Washington county railroad.

Mr. Pfeiffer called up the bill submitting the withdrawal of the territory from cities and towns by a majority vote of the citizens of said territory. Passed.

Mr. Terrell called up the bill authorizing the city of Austin to issue bonds for sewers. Passed.

Mr. Davis—As our friends, the penitentiaries lease, have finished their business and adjourned to the house, I move that the senate adjourn till three o'clock. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Camp, the bill diminishing the civil and criminal jurisdiction of county court of Matagorda county was taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Moore of Eastland called up the bill for the relief of J. W. Knouning and others named, interested in surveys made by the Texas

Central railroad where the town of Vernon is situated, and the bill passed. Committee reports were filed without being read.

The house then took up the railroad commission bill.

The question was on Mr. Stagner's motion to strike out of section twelve the proviso that railroad stations where different lines intersect, shall not be subject to the tariff fixed for other points on said lines. This provision is causing the big fight on the bill, the friends of the measure themselves being divided. A long and tedious debate ensued, but most of the speeches were devoted to the general features of the entire bill and upon the question of railroad legislation in all of its ramifications. The house was addressed by Messrs. Ayers, Foster of Grayson, Foster of Limestone, Cravens, Jones, Robinson, of Jack and Traylor, the debate going somewhat into personalities between Cravens and Foster of Limestone.

[The speeches are not given because they brought out no facts but what have already been given from day to day in these columns.]

Mr. Armistead offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Alexander Hamilton Stephens, late governor of Georgia, this country has lost a great statesman, a patriot and a philosopher and the world at large a true philanthropist.

On motion of Mr. Kendall the resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote, after which the house adjourned until 3 o'clock.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

The house went into committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill under the head of agricultural and mechanical college. Amendments were adopted for fencing, experimental farming, etc., amounting to \$24,125.

Amendments were adopted amounting to \$4,800 for improvements on the Prairie View Normal School. No clause for quarantine was adopted. It appropriates \$35,000 for the pay of health officers and miscellaneous expenses for the building of quarantine stations. \$10,000. For the purchase of a tug for Galveston, \$15,000, and \$50,000 were appropriated for the carrying of prisoners to the penitentiary, and \$500 for a library for Rusk penitentiary.

Under the head of public debt the item of interest on the unmatured bonds, \$244,062.20, annual sinking fund, and \$80,754.60 cents for the principal on the state bonds belonging to the university fund; \$134,472.25 interest on the same, eighty thousand six hundred dollars and thirty-five cents for certificate of debentures by comptroller Roberts, ten thousand three hundred dollars and forty cents.

Mr. Hill amended to appropriate for the payment of the principal and interest of bonds validated by the eighteenth legislature, entitled an act to provide for certain debts of the state out of that half of the proceeds of the sale of public lands not belonging to the school fund, five hundred and eighty-two thousand and seventy-four dollars and four cents.

The clause for the capital commissioner was adopted with the exception of three hundred dollars for porter hire. The item of five thousand dollars for the purchase of the portraits of ex-governors by Mr. Huddle was stricken out.

Pending the discussion of miscellaneous items, including one for \$1,061,321 for the completion of the temporary capitol and \$20,000 for the purchase of the Alamo, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again to-morrow at three o'clock.

The house adjourned.

**Notes.**

The joint committee on adjournment visited the governor this afternoon in order to find out whether an extra session would be in order, in case the legislature adjourned at the end of the sixty days. They were properly refused to enlighten them.

A canvass of the two houses to-day resulted as follows upon the subject of final adjournment at the end of the sixty days, in the senate twenty-five against and six in favor, in the house fifty-four in favor and thirty-one against. Those in favor in the house are conditionally so and will vote in the way indicated, provided all the pending constitutional amendments are disposed of and the governor will give assurance of reconvening for the consideration of the important measures. If the majority of senators remain in their present mood the legislature will be here at least twenty days at the reduced rates.

There has been a printed protest against legislation regulating telegraph companies circulated in both houses. It is signed by Walter & Hill, Austin, attorneys for the Western Union.

It leaked out to-day that a substitute bill for Chenoweth's railroad bill has been prepared and will be offered at the proper time. It is stated that the substitute was drawn by Speaker Gibson, and provides for a state engineer. Instead of a committee. Further than this the features of the proposed substitute have not been disclosed, its friends and backers being mysteriously silent.

The morning paper here indirectly charges to-day that Governor Ireland has been a participant in the lobby, favoring the confirmation of the penitentiary leases. This is denied by the governor's friends. The lessees are seemingly very happy. The lease was confirmed by the senate, and they claim to have things fixed in the house. This latter proposition is very generally discredited by well posted members.

Mr. Kendall's special committee report on accompanying bill will come up as a special order to-morrow, provided it can force senior orders to give place.

Governor Ireland gives a reception at the Raymond House to-morrow night.

Bill Sterritt of the Dallas Times went home to-night to play a special star engagement in curing the railroad, penitentiary leases and legislative generally.

## DALLAS.

**A Church and Municipal Campaign in Progress—Whisen's Troubles**

**Special to the Gazette.**

Dallas, March 7.—There is a very energetic campaign going on in the Episcopal congregation here for the election of a vestry on which occasion, Easter Monday March 26th, the new vestry will have the power to elect a new pastor and the recent disagreement between the supporters of the bishop and Rector, Davis on one side and their opponents on the other, has stimulated each wing to wrestle for the victory.

The municipal campaign is also warming up. Messrs. Cabell, Wiley, Swink, Probert and Ervay, five Independents and all Democrats are making a vigorous still hunt for mayor. The Republicans are pleased at the prospect, and the white element are waiting for the colored wings to harmonize, and then they to take the lead and run the machine. The negroes have had several meetings recently, and last night they agreed to lay aside all differences and hold a union meeting at the city hall to-morrow night for the purpose of picking out a man to recommend to the party for nomination for the mayoralty. The election occurs on April 3d. The wards are full of independent candidates for aldermen and two very prominent features present themselves. One, a disposition on the part of the opponents of the Sunday law and bring out men identified with sympathy with the liquor interests, and the other being in favor of street paving, sewerage, sidewalks and a big system of general internal improvement.

The city free schools have been ordered to close on Friday next, as the funds are exhausted.

Postmaster Whisen has just gone through another investigation. One special agent is not through him and gets away before another calls. This time Agent Lucey from Austin has been here by instructions from Uncle Sam. He found all charges against Whisen or his office unfounded and left to-day. Jordan Flowers was arrested and jailed to-night charged with committing rape on Bell Worthington aged sixteen who has been living in his family several months. The girl alleges that Mrs. Flower assisted in holding her while Flowers accomplished his crime.

## HILLSBORO.

**The Murderer of Mr. Land Still at Large—Description.**

**Special to the Gazette.**

Hillsboro, March 6.—The citizens of this place universally regret the dastardly murder and rape committed near Hubbard City on Tuesday night, and condemn the young man Varnell bitterly. Much indignation is evinced by all the good citizens, and the most strenuous efforts will be made to effect his capture dead or alive. Tom P. Varnell is about twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, fair complexion, eyes of dark blue cast and very bright, quick motioned and goes well dressed. He left scene of murder on an iron-gray horse in company with a man named Walker, a tall, slender, light complexioned person. He is riding any of his own horses the brand is P. V. or L. V. He is rowdyish and a frequenter of saloons. It is said one thousand dollars reward will be offered for Varnell.

There are three of the Blum train robbers still in jail. No indictment has yet been found against them.

## ST. LOUIS.

**A New Line of Steamships Contemplated by the Franco-American Company.**

St. Louis, March 6.—Captain Bogardus and Dr. Carver, crack marksmen here, have arranged to shoot a match in this city on Friday next. The match will be under the Illinois rules, except distance, which will be twenty-one yards, one hundred birds, fifty double, for two hundred and fifty dollars a side. Dr. Carver says he has never shot at double birds, but thinks he will not be far behind at the finish.

Col. Mann, agent Franco-American steamship company is here to ascertain what amount of business can be depended upon from St. Louis and the tributary country, in case the company concludes to put on a regular line of ships between New Orleans and Havre. The company has eight new ships of novel design, built on the Clyde, and their purpose now is to put a regular weekly passenger and freight line in operation between some part of this country—probably New Orleans and Havre—to commence early in September next at which time two of their steamers will be ready.

## Bonham.

**Special to the Gazette.**

Bonham, March 7.—Wm. Crowson, charged with the killing of Franklin, in this county, eight years ago, was acquitted to-day after three mistrials in previous terms of the district court.

## FOREIGN.

London, March 7.—News is just received that the British steamer, Gloucester City, which left Bristol February 25th for New York, foundered February 22nd in latitude 44 north, longitude 62 west. The crew was rescued and landed at Havre.

A valuable collection of paintings, plate and furniture in Wraitham Park, the country seat of Earl Stratford, which burned yesterday, was saved.

The steamer Hester, which left Galveston for Sebastopol, is aground near Gallipoli.

Paris, March 7.—The rendering of a decision in the case of Frank Byrne, whose extradition is asked by the British

government is postponed until the cabinet council to be held Friday.

Dublin, March 7.—At a meeting of the local board of Swiftford, county Mayo, it was reported that distress prevailed in the district; that over thirty persons were in the poor-house suffering from famine and fever. Seven hundred names are on the list of persons needing relief. The distress has never been so great since 1847. People who refuse to enter the work-house are dying from want of food outside.

Paris, March 7.—While Clemenceau was delivering a speech in favor of revision of the constitution in the chamber of deputies yesterday, he was seized with a nervous attack and the sitting was suspended three quarters of an hour. Upon resumption he completed his speech but appeared very ill.

## ESTELLA KITTY READ.

**Disgraceful Adventures of a Cincinnati Woman in Paris.**

**[News.]**

As a matter that may be of interest to some of our readers, especially in Cincinnati, I send you the following translation of an article in L'Univers Illustré for February:

On Mardi Gras, before the police court, a case was tried, which all the Paris journals call a "carnival case" (cause grasse). This case was no more far than many others that have occurred since the "carnival." The guilty parties in the case were, as usual, a lady and a gentleman, who have damaged the honor of a certain Mr. Hart, although the last named gentleman has not proved that the lady involved in the trial really his wife. The lady in the case who passes as Madame Hart, bore the maiden name of Estella Kitty Reid. She was born in Cincinnati (United States), and is to-day twenty-eight years old. She is a very pretty woman—a blonde, beautiful figure, and decidedly attractive in manner and dress. She has had a number of brief adventures in her brief career. While very young she espoused a Mr. Break who, one beautiful day, surprised her tele-tele with a young American, who seems to have had little respect for her husband's rights. From thence followed a divorce suit, which gave Mr. Break liberty and relieved him of caring for an amorous wife. This happened in 1870. So we see that Miss Estella Kitty Reid was still very young, but most devilish precocious. Estella consoled herself for her lost love by taking a Mr. Hart, a millionaire banker, with whom she left America and traveled through Italy and Egypt. Afterwards the two lovers came to reside in Paris, the true paradise of all socializing joys. Here they entered high life, received prominent people and giving brilliant receptions. Madame Hart became one of the queens of the "Bois." One of the greatest painters painted her portrait, and a celebrated poet addressed her in a beautiful poem of eulogy. All the upper ten of Paris were at her feet, and her life was one continued round of pleasure and gaiety. It was at this point in her career that a singular thing happened. Mr. Hart wishing to make Estella his legitimate wife, after living with her for eight years, took her to London and was married quietly in an Episcopal Church. After some time had passed Mr. Hart, who had been gradually growing more and more dissipated, owing to an inordinate desire for what Americans call "old Bourbon whisky," so called in honor of the Bourbon family of France, grew tired of his lovely Estelle, and after several conjugal scenes had occurred, drove the unfortunate wife from her home, throwing her upon the charity of the world without a cent to her name. This was the beautiful woman, heretofore feted and adored, tumbled from the queenly throne of society. But when one is as beautiful as Estella there is always hope of finding compensation and comfort; and it is needless to say she found it, for she made the acquaintance of a young Portuguese officer, Mr. Magellan, a direct descendant of the discoverer of Magellan Straits, who shared his bread with her, not thinking he was rendering himself liable to such actions. In his he was contented, for one beautiful day, or rather let us say night, he was surprised in rather an equivocal tele-tele by a comrademans of police, for Mr. Hart had set up the job with the aid of the police, in order to again secure possession of the wife he had driven from home. What was Mr. Hart's motive in acting thus? God only knows what acts on the hearts of men under such circumstances. Mr. Hart summoned the defendant to receive him back to her arms. Mr. Hart also filed in action, stating that he wished to take her back to the United States, as he desired to return to his beloved America. Neither request had the desired effect, and Mr. Hart decided to use the most rigorous measures. Hence, the origin of the affair which culminated in the arrest of Mr. Magellan and Mrs. Hart. A curious fact—on the day of the trial Mr. Hart failed to put in an appearance. He had left for America, and also left his attorney in the lurch to fight his case out. Naturally the attorneys on both sides asked a question as to the regularity of the marriage in England. If the marriage was not valid, of course, under French law, the defendants were not guilty. Mr. Cunet, attorney for the state, said to the court that Mr. Hart had offered to pay his wife's passage to the United States and also give her an allowance of \$200 a month until such a time as the courts of the state of New York should finally decide the question of divorce. "If the New York courts decided the marriage was legal," said attorney Cunet "then it is our duty to the state to condemn the two culprits."

Finally the judge of the courts decided to inflict a small fine on Mr. Hart for his absence from the trial. Then the jury decided that the English marriage was valid and condemned Mr. Magellan and Mrs. Hart to three months imprisonment.

## TOILING ON

**Over the Rapid Growth of Young Cities and the Expedition of Star Routes.**

**Ingersoll and Merrick Continue to Quarrel over the Testimony of the Witness.**

**And Judge Wylie Acquiring More Distinction and Notoriety as a Dispenser of Justice.**

**A Confused Mass of Testimony About Check-Book Stubs and Defamation of Character.**

Washington, March 7.—The star route trial was resumed with same witness on stand.

The court said it would allow the defense to show that the witness had used his influence with the department, but it would not go into any recitation of the general policy of the department. The examination was then resumed. Witness said he had called many times, possibly a hundred times, on the postoffice department to urge upon the second assistant postmaster-general a multiplication of the mail service. From the magnitude of his business he could not remember a visit in connection with any particular route. The witness was anxious to state what he said to Brady relating to the needs of Colorado. The prosecution objected as this was touching on the policy of the department.

The court said it was not the policy but the needs of the country now proposed to be shown. Witness then said he had impressed on Brady the rapid growth and needs of the state. He instanced the Silverton route through San Juan county and Leadville. In this town several years ago he had found it impossible to walk down the street. The mail comprised 120 letters. There are forty or fifty thousand people in there now. There was Ft. Collins. He was there when six houses comprised the town. When he was there the other day he could hardly find his way through the town.

"I object," said Merrick. "Is that competent, your honor? He is saying that he told Brady that, when it only happened the other day."

The objection was sustained but the court decided to allow the witness to prove the growth of this country. The witness went on to instance many flourishing towns and cities that had sprung up in Colorado within the past four years. Merrick objected because of the time referred to, but the court held it was proper evidence for it might go to show that Brady foresaw the future development of the country. Witness continuing said he came here to look after the interests of his constituents, to carry out their requests and if they asked him to do the same thing again he would.

Ingersoll—Did you receive money or a check for money from S. W. Dorsey or any of the defendants in connection with the mail business.

Merrick—Object.

The court promptly—The objection is sustained.

Ingersoll desired to be heard on the subject. Merrick reminded the court that the entire matter inadvertently referred to by the witness Reerdell had been stricken out of the record.

Carpenter—Out of the record but not out of the press.

Ingersoll called the attention of the court to what Reerdell said about stubs of checks marked "mail." There were four of them. He had sent one of them to Smith, one to James B. Belford and one to anybody it did not matter whom. Now if none of them was marked Thomas J. Brady it would be material evidence. Reerdell said he saw this check. That was equally material. If Reerdell had sworn that he had heard a conversation between Dorsey and Brady at which Belford was present, would they not be allowed to show that Belford was not present, that the story was false.

He had said Belford got a check. If they could show that that was false would it not tend to prove that this statement about checks was false. It was certainly material. He wanted to show that no such check had been received by Belford, and that Reerdell swore falsely when he said B. There was another view of this matter. In the present state of public mind any witness however low could mind and smirk, and stain the reputation of any man no matter how high he stood. No matter if he were the greatest figure in the land. Would the court allow this witness the same privilege to tell the truth as had been allowed other witnesses to tell falsehoods? It was on the same question with the Pecks. If Reerdell had touched the reputation of Belford was it possible he would shrink from touching the reputation of the men on trial. That was for the jury it was true, but the court should remember that it grew out of the same transaction.

Merrick denied the pertinence offered in the evidence and challenged the defense to produce a paper.

Carpenter—A paper that never existed.

Merrick—But books existed—why do you not bring the books?

He warned them if they tried to disclose of Reerdell's statement he would rebut their proof.

Carpenter and Davis—Do it, do it! Merrick appealed to the court to stop the inquiry, or they would have to go into infinitesimal side issues. They had better let the matter rest, he added in a threatening tone.

The court said a notice had been served from the defense to prove the stubbooks they had refused, which they had a perfect right

to do and the government was compelled to make out their case by secondary evidence. They were obliged to do it if it did not exist and if they had represented that to the court, but now the court had a right to assume that the evidence did exist and was in the hands of the defense. If they wanted to contradict Reerdell, it must be in the same essential manner. In the opinion of the court what he had said in regard to Belford had no relation to any of the defendants. It did not necessarily cast imputation on Belford's character, because the stub showed the check had been drawn to the order of Belford. It did not show a relation to any matter charged in this indictment.

Davidson—But it was charged to "mail."

The court said it might have been drawn to the order of Belford or bearer and somebody else might have drawn the money. Belford might never have seen the check. Secretary Folger denies the published statement that he had said it would be a long while before any more bonds would be called. He says he had expressly refrained from talking on this subject of bonds and has certainly not intimated that no call would be made for some time.

General Negley of Pittsburgh president of the railroad Union League has called a meeting of the executive committee of that body at the Continental, in Philadelphia, March the 24th for the transaction of important political business.

Washington, March 7.—Under date Irkutsk, Siberia, December 8, 1882—Lieutenant Harber writes the secretary of the navy giving a detailed report of the operations of his party on their search for the missing people of the Jeannette. At midnight June 23 they left Irkutsk for Lena Delta arriving at Bulun July 3. They took in the stores left by Engineer Melville and fitted out four parties with natives. Then followed the chief incidents of the search in different parties from day to day. By the difficulties experienced from shoal water and the impossibility of procuring water guides, they were frequently compelled to wade and drag boats for miles. On the morning of August 21st they reached Matrai and visited the tomb of Lieutenant-Commander DeLong and companions and put four heavy balls through the standard and arms of the cross in accordance with the request of Engineer Melville. Hence the search was continued to the northward and on the 31st they reached the spot where Lieutenant-Commander DeLong and party were found. A search was made to see if anything remained hidden under the snow. Nothing of consequence, however, was found. Returning the party reached Bulun the 16th of September. Here the Jeannette party was put in charge of Ensign Hunt. The search was continued by Lieutenant Harber and Mr. Schultz on sledges.

Harber then gives an account of the points visited and distances traveled, and notes their return to Bulun on the 6th of November, and adds:

"I regret to state no trace of Chipp or his party or his boats has been seen by us or any of the natives. It is probable I communicated with every native of Delta and with those who were near the coast."

The balance of the report relates to arrangements for the removal of the remains of DeLong and party.

## GALVESTON.

**An Inquest—Alarmed by the Prediction of Wiggins.**

**Special to the Gazette.**

Galveston, March 7.—An inquest was held to-day over the remains of Oliver R. Chester, aged forty-two years, a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, who was found dead in his bed in a boarding house on Twenty-seventh street between Market and Mechanic. The deceased was a carpenter and had been sick for some time. After the examination of several witnesses the jury brought in a verdict that death was caused by hemiplegia.

Although the French Opera Company is a superb combination, it has not paid expenses, and M. De Fosse, the manager, claims to have lost \$8,000 by his venture here.

Governor Ireland telegraphs Mayor-elect Fulton that he has signed the charter amendments.

The project of building a railway from Bolivar Point to Beaumont is being agitated. The distance is sixty miles, and would give almost an air line to New Orleans.

Considerable speculation exists here as to the probability of the storm predicted by Wiggins for the 9th instant, which is to devastate the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Since 2 o'clock last night it has been raining heavily with a high wind from the east and to-night it shifted to the north, and the latest advices from the signal service office are that the wind during the north will attain a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour, and the city is flooded in the low portions by the heavy rains.

## CORSICANA.

**Special to the Gazette.**

Corsicana, Texas, March 7.—General Fitzhugh Lee arrived to-day from Waco and was met at the train by our mayor and city council, county officials and old soldiers of the army of northern Virginia, and escorted to the Commercial hotel where he was entertained as the guest of the city. This afternoon he received the many friends of the cause in which he is engaged and together with Dr. Jones delighted his many admirers and old friends with reminiscences of olden times. He will be entertained to-night by the members of the army of northern Virginia at a grand banquet at the Commercial hotel in the preparation of which, the proprietor, Col. Hugh Cassidy, formerly of New Orleans, has surpassed.